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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/788,429	02/27/2004	Sun-Dong Lee	0001580/2242USU	6998

7590 05/19/2006

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EXAMINER
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CASCA, FRED A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2617

DATE MAILED: 05/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/788,429	LEE, SUN-DONG	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Fred A. Casca	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 March 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-14 and 18-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-14 and 18-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

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### DETAILED ACTION

1. The Art Unit location of your application in the USPTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Art Unit 2617.

2. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on March 3, 2006. Claims 1-2, 4-14, and 18-24 are still pending in the present application. **This Action is made FINAL.**

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2, 4, 6, 8-14, 18-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0111167 A1), in view of Troen-Krasnow et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,493,431 B1).

Referring to claim 1, Nguyen discloses an incoming message alarming system (abstract), comprising a wireless communication system for receiving an incoming message from a calling mobile communication terminal and transmitting base alarm information (paragraphs 7, "calling party", "MS", "HLR"), and

a messenger service system for receiving the base alarm information from the wireless communication system and sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message (paragraph 7-8, “message center”, the MC then sends a Short Message Service (SMS), “notification”, “SMS”, “Data Waiting Indicator”, note that a messenger service is inherent since SMS call notifications are sent, paragraphs).

Nguyen does not specifically disclose sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is practiced.

In the same field of endeavor, Troen-Krasnow discloses sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is practiced (abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50, “server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party’s telephone number”, “The notification message from the message server 180 may be an electronic mail (email) message transmitted to the called party’s personal computer over a computer network”, “a LAN, a WAN . . . to which the computer 410 has access”, “called party may log onto the message server 180 via network 400 to retrieve the message”).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and consequently providing sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged

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by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is practiced for the system of Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience to the user.

Referring to claim 2, the combination of Nguyen and Troen-Krasnow disclose the incoming message alarming system of claim 1, and further disclose the wireless communication system comprises a base station for receiving the incoming message from the calling mobile communication terminal, a mobile switching center for receiving the incoming message from the base station and transmitting the base alarm information to the messenger service system, and a home location register for storing location information of the called subscriber, subscriber information on whether or not the called subscriber is an incoming message alarming service subscriber, and flag information indicating an activation state of the incoming message alarming service (Nguyen, figure 1-2, and paragraphs 8-10, and 21-27, 31 and 33, “BS-1”, “BS-2”, “MSC-1”, “MSC-2”, “HLR”, note that the subscriber is informed of the messages, hence a flag is inherently indicating the activation state of the incoming call, “notification”, “SMS”, “Data Waiting Indicator”). “HLR”, note that the HLR inherently comprises the database where the database has IP information about the subscribers in its domain).

Referring to claim 23, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the incoming message alarming system of claim 1, and further disclose the messenger service system comprises a messenger information database for storing an IP address and a messenger ID of the called subscriber (Troen-Krasnow, Figures 1-5, col. 4, lines 29-41, col. 5, line 1-65, col. 6, lines

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1-47, “the message server 180 receives the telephone call and reads the original called number, such as the Dialed Number Identification Service . . . to identify the called party (step 315), “the message server 180 sends a notification to the called party . . . to the called party’s personal computer”, “network 400 may include an Internet”, note the called party is identified according to the number that was dialed, thus a messenger information database exists and stores the messenger ID of the called party. Further, a message notification is sent to the called party’s personal computer and through the Internet, hence it is inherent that IP address of the called party is found and used so that the notification message is sent to the called party’s computer. Hence, it is inherent that messenger information database exists for storing IP address and a messenger ID of the called subscriber); and a messenger server for receiving the base alarm information from the wireless communication system and sending the incoming message alarming information to the personal computer according to the IP address (Troen-Krasnow, Figures 1-5, col. 4, lines 29-41, col. 5, line 1-65, col. 6, lines 1-47, note that a message notification is sent to the called party’s personal computer and through the Internet, hence it is inherent a messenger server exists for receiving the base alarm information from the wireless communication system and sending the incoming message alarming information to the personal computer according to the IP address).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and consequently providing the messenger service system to comprise a messenger information database for storing an IP address and a messenger ID of the called subscriber and a messenger server for receiving the base alarm information from the wireless communication system and

sending the incoming message alarming information to the personal computer according to the IP address for the system of Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of identifying the called party accurately through the Internet and sending notification via user's computer, and allowing the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience to the user.

Referring to claim 4, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the incoming message alarming system of claim 23, and further disclose the messenger server asks the called subscriber whether to use the incoming message service and stores resultant information or whether to use the incoming message service ("as use information") the messenger information database (Nguyen, figures 1-2, and paragraphs 8-10, and 21-23).

Referring to claim 6, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the incoming message alarming system of claim 5, and further disclose the messenger server transmits the incoming message alarming information to the called subscriber, with reference to the flag information, when the incoming message alarming service has been activated (Nguyen, figures 1-2, and paragraphs 8-10, and 21-23)

Referring to claim 8, Nguyen discloses a wireless communication system (abstract), comprising base station for receiving an incoming message from a calling mobile communication terminal (Figure 1-2, and paragraphs 16-19, 21, and 23, "BS-2, "calling MS", "BS-1"); and a mobile switching center for receiving the incoming message from the base station

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(Figure 1-2, and paragraphs 16-19, 21, and 23, “MSC-2”, “MSC-2”) and transmitting base alarm information to a messenger service system, wherein the messenger service system receives the base alarm information, and then sends incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message (paragraph 7-10, “message center”, “the MC then sends a Short Message Service (SMS)”, “notification”, “SMS”, “Data Waiting Indicator”, note that an SMS is inherently sent through a messenger service system).

Nguyen does not specifically disclose the messenger service system sends incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is practiced.

In the same field of endeavor, Troen-Krasnow discloses sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is practiced (abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50, “server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party’s telephone number”, “The notification message from the message server 180 may be an electronic mail (email) message transmitted to the called party’s personal computer over a computer network”, “a LAN, a WAN . . . to which the computer 410 has access”, “called party may log onto the message server 180 via network 400 to retrieve the message”).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and consequently providing sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the



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incoming message to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is practiced for the system of Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience to the user.

Referring to claim 9, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow discloses the wireless communication system of claim 8 and further disclose base alarm information is at least one of identifications of a calling mobile communication terminal sending the incoming message and the called mobile communication terminal, if the incoming message is a call, and is at least one of identifications of a calling mobile communication terminal and the called mobile communication terminal, and the content of a short message, the incoming message is the short message (Troen\_Krasnow, abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 6, lines 22-50, “server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party’s telephone number”).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow into that of Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to make the decision of responding to the incoming call based on the identification of the calling party, and consequently preventing unwanted calls.

Referring to claim 10, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the wireless communication system of claim 8, and further disclose the mobile switching center temporarily

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stores the base alarm information when the base alarm information is not able to be transmitted to the messenger service system (figures 1-2, and paragraphs 21-23).

Referring to claim 11, Nguyen discloses a messenger service system (abstract, and paragraph 10), comprising a messenger information database for storing an IP address and a messenger ID of a called party (paragraphs 7-10, and 19, 23, “message center”, “the MC then sends a Short Message Service (SMS)”, “notification”, “SMS”, “Data Waiting Indicator”, note the called subscriber is notified via SMS, and SMS uses the IP (Internet Protocol) addresses in order to get to the designated address), a messenger server for sending incoming message alarming information (paragraph 7-10, “message center”, “the MC then sends a Short Message Service (SMS)”, “notification”, “SMS”, “Data Waiting Indicator”, note that an SMS is inherently sent through a messenger service system); wherein the incoming message alarming information indicates arrival of an incoming message transmitted from a wireless communication system, and wherein the wireless communication system comprises a base station for receiving the incoming message from a calling mobile communication terminal; and

a mobile switching center for receiving the incoming message from the base station and transmitting the base alarm information to the messenger service system (Figures 1-4, and paragraph 7-10 “message center”, the MC then sends a Short Message Service (SMS)”, “notification”, “SMS”, “Data Waiting Indicator”, note that a messenger service is inherent since SMS call notifications are sent, “HLR”, “MSC-1”, “MSC-2”, note that the HLR is a database and it serves as the messenger information database where it has the ID of the called subscribers of its network).

Nguyen does not specifically disclose sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber is on practicing according to the IP address.

In the same field of endeavor, Troen-Krasnow discloses sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber is on practicing according to the IP address (abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50, “server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party’s telephone number”, “The notification message from the message server 180 may be an electronic mail (email) message transmitted to the called party’s personal computer over a computer network”, “a LAN, a WAN . . . to which the computer 410 has access”, “called party may log onto the message server 180 via network 400 to retrieve the message”).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and consequently providing sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber is on practicing according to the IP address for the system of Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience to the user.

Referring claim 12, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the messenger service system of claim 11, and further disclose the messenger server sends the incoming

message alarming information through internet to the personal computer (Troen-Krasnow, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience to the user.

Referring to claim 13, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow discloses the messenger service system of claim 11, and further disclose the messenger server temporarily stores the incoming message alarming information when the incoming message alarming information is not able to be sent to the called subscriber (Nguyen, paragraphs 7-10, and 21-23).

Referring to claim 14, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow discloses the messenger service system of claim 11, and further disclose the incoming message alarming information is at least one of an identification of a calling mobile communication terminal sending the incoming message and information indicating the incoming message's arrival, if the incoming message is a call, and is at least one of an identification of the calling mobile communication terminal and the content of a short message, the incoming message is the short message (Troen-Krasnow, abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 6, lines 22-50, "server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party's telephone number").

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow into that of

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Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to make the decision of responding to the incoming call based on the identification of the calling party, and consequently preventing unwanted calls.

Referring to claim 18, Nguyen discloses a method for alarming an incoming message of a mobile communication terminal (abstract), comprising transmitting base alarm information including an identification of a called mobile communication terminal by a wireless communication system (figures 1-4, paragraph 7-10, “message center”, “the MC then sends a Short Message Service (SMS)”, “notification”, “SMS”, note that the called party is alarmed, hence identifying the information of a called mobile is included so that the notification is transmitted); receiving the base alarm information and searching an IP address corresponding to the identification of the called mobile communication terminal by a messenger service system (paragraph 7-10, 0016, and 0023, “HLR”, “notification”, note the called subscriber is notified, hence it is inherent that the base alarm is received and the IP address of the called mobile is searched and found so that the notification is transmitted); and alarming arrival of the incoming message (paragraph 7-10, 0016, and 0023, “HLR”, “notification”, note that the alarm (notification) was sent, inherently through the messenger server (HLR), and inherently by using the searched and found IP address).

Nguyen does not specifically disclose alarming arrival of the incoming message to a to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is practicing, by the messenger service system.

In the same field of endeavor, Troen-Krasnow discloses alarming arrival or the incoming message to a to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is practicing, by the messenger service system (abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50, “server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party’s telephone number”, “The notification message from the message server 180 may be an electronic mail (email) message transmitted to the called party’s personal computer over a computer network”, “a LAN, a WAN . . . to which the computer 410 has access”, “called party may log onto the message server 180 via network 400 to retrieve the message”).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and consequently providing alarming arrival or the incoming message to a to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is practicing, by the messenger service system for the system of Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience to the user.

Referring to claim 19, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the method of claim 18, and further disclose transmitting base alarm information comprises receiving an incoming message from a calling mobile communication terminal; checking whether or not the called subscriber an incoming message alarming service subscriber; if the called subscriber is an

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incoming message alarming service subscriber, checking whether or not the incoming message alarming service has been activated; and if the incoming message alarming service has been activated, transmitting the base alarm information (Nguyen, paragraphs 7-10, and 21-24).

Referring to claim 21, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow discloses the method of claim 19, and further disclose transmitting base alarm information further comprises if the incoming message alarming service has not been activated, temporarily storing the base alarm information until the incoming message alarming service is activated; and when the incoming message alarming service is activated, transmitting the base alarm information (Nguyen, paragraphs 7-10, and 21-23).

Referring to claim 22, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow discloses the method of claim 20, and further disclose alarming arrival of the incoming message a called subscriber further comprises if the incoming message alarming service has not been activated, temporarily storing the incoming message alarming information until the incoming message alarming service is activated; and when the incoming message alarming service is activated, transmitting the incoming message alarming information to the personal computer (Nguyen, paragraphs 7-10, and 21-23).

Referring to claim 20, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow discloses the method of claim 18, and further disclose the alarming arrival of the incoming message to a called subscriber comprises checking whether or not the called subscriber has logged in the messenger

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service program; if the called subscriber has logged in the messenger service program, checking whether or not the called subscriber wants to use an incoming message alarming service; if the called subscriber wants to use the incoming message alarming service transmitting the incoming message (Nguyen, figure 1-2, and paragraphs 7-10, 16-19, and 21-23).

Nguyen does not specifically disclose transmitting the incoming message alarming information to the personal computer, which the called subscriber has logged in; and creating an incoming message alarming window indicating the incoming message's arrival.

Troen-Krasnow teaches transmitting the incoming message alarming information to the personal computer, which the called subscriber has logged in; and creating an incoming message alarming window indicating the incoming message's arrival (abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50, "server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party's telephone number", "The notification message from the message server 180 may be an electronic mail (email) message transmitted to the called party's personal computer over a computer network", "a LAN, a WAN . . . to which the computer 410 has access", "called party may log onto the message server 180 via network 400 to retrieve the message").

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and consequently providing transmitting the incoming message alarming information to the personal computer, which the called subscriber has logged in; and creating an incoming message alarming window indicating the incoming message's arrival for the system of Nguyen, motivation being



for the purpose of allowing the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience to the user.

Referring to claim 24, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the system of claim 11 and further disclose the messenger information database is located in the messenger server (Nguyen, figures 1-4, col. 7-10, 16-19 and 21-24).

5. Claims 5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0111167 A1), in view of Troen-Krasnow et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,493,431 B1), and further in view of Best (U.S. Pub. No. 2005/0097142 A1).

Referring to claim 5, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the incoming message alarming system of claim 4.

The combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow does not disclose the flag information is updated by the use information.

Best disclose teaches a method and apparatus for increasing efficiency of data storage, where a flag is updated to show user data has been inlined (paragraph 44).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Best into that of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow because it allow automatic updating of flags prompted by the user.

Referring to claim 7, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Best disclose the incoming message alarming system of claim 5, and further disclose the messenger server temporarily stores the incoming message alarming information, with reference to the flag

information, when the incoming message alarming service has not been activated (Nguyen, figures 1-2, and paragraphs 21-23).

### **Response to Arguments**

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 22, and 30-31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### **Conclusion**

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

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8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Fred A. Casca whose telephone number is (571) 272-7918. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9 to 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid, can be reached at (571) 272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
LESTER G. KINCAID  
SUPERVISORY PRIMARY EXAMINER